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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1237)

Name of Candidate	SUJIT SHANKAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	76172
Center	HOME	Date	16 August '19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There is need for a more effective implementation of the existing provisions, as well as strengthening the current legal and institutional frameworks for addressing issues related to sexual harassment at workplace. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अधिक प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के साथ ही, मौजूदा कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sexual harassment at workplace came to fore in the aftermath of #Metoo movement.

Sexual harassment (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) at workplace Act 2013 was enacted in line with Supreme Court's judgement in Vishaka case.

Provisions of Act

↳ Internal Complaint Committee to be formed in the company.

↳ Composition → External member
→ Women to head the penal.

↳ Provide for → Amicable settlement
→ punitive measures.

↳ Timeline fixed for redressal.

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Need of effective implementation

- Quarter of companies (MNC) have not constituted the ICC.
- External ~~composition~~ members are not represented.
- Women's complaints are dismissed

Issues in legal and Institutional frameworks

- No provisions of anonymous complaint.
- Composition of committee is skewed against women as higher up of company represented.
- Possibility of victimisation

Way forward

- legal enforcement of the Act through pro-active monitoring
- Relook at the act through committee in the light of current issues.

Government's steps such as SHe-BOX can help to provide justice to victims.

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2. Despite existing mechanisms and laws, crimes against children have been rising in India. Discuss the reasons behind this trend. What more can be done in this context to address the prevalent situation? **(150 words) 10**

विद्यमान व्यवस्था और कानूनों के बावजूद, भारत में बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में वर्तमान स्थिति से निपटने के लिए और क्या किया जा सकता है?

- Children represents the vulnerable section of society due to tender age, immature stage and knowledge gap.

- Existing mechanism and laws

↳ Prevention of Sexual offence against children Act 2012

↳ National Commission on the Protection of Child Rights

↳ National Policy on Children.

↳ IPC and CrPCs covers various crimes.

↳ Information Technology Act
↳ Pornography issues

However, NCRB data shows enormous increase in crimes against children. E.g. Muzaffarpur, Deoria — Child became victims where they were to be protected.

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Children seen as weak and submissive
→ violence and crimes against them.

Due to stress, crimes in generally increasing

Reasons

Childrens are not properly sensitised
→ failure of parents and schools.

Increased Vulnerability due to inadequate housing.

Access to pornography due to technology
+
No commensurate improvement in Value.

Way forward:

↳ Sensitisation to children and parents
↳ On lines of SHE-BOX, for children.
↳ clean up of childrens' protection houses ⇒ transparency, monitoring
↳ Recently government enhanced penalty in POSCO Act.
↳ SC's direction to set up special court in districts having over 100 cases.
↳ Taking up cases to logical conclusion
⇒ Enhance conviction rate.

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3. Democratic processes and practices in India have refashioned caste in multiple ways. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं और प्रथाओं ने बहुविध तरीकों से जाति का एक नए सिरे से निर्माण किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

After Independence, annihilation of caste was on the agenda of freedom fighters as it was seen as discriminatory, inhuman and undemocratic.

1950s: Reservation to SC/ST in government jobs, educational institutions and legislature. Civil Rights Act 1955 was enacted.

→ Empowerment of Dalit community
→ Vocal against social discrimination
→ Even start to convert to Buddhism.

This improvement led to demand of similar benefit by OBC. Mandal Committee constituted in late 1970s.

1990s: Reservation to OBCs in educational and government jobs

- SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

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This was followed by.

- Casterisation of Politics
- Politicisation of caste

In recent times, reservation based on caste is seen as powerful instrument for empowerment. So, demand of reservations; Patidar in Gujarat, Kapus in Andhrapradesh, Marathi in Maharashtra, etc. These have strengthened caste consciousness.

Government obliges to these movement due to vote bank. Thus, democratic practices have strengthened the caste consciousness among people.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is a process of integration of people, ideas, culture, economy and technology. Globalisation have impacted society and culture, and therefore, education is not immune to it.

Positive ways

- Focus on skill rather than theoretical knowledge
- Enormous development in commercial education
  ⇒ Engineering education
- Access to global institutions and jobs
- Information proliferation
- All courses are available on ~~tig~~ fingure tip
- Development of new technology in education
  ⇒ Inter University collaboration.
  e.g. African-Indian University through e-education

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Negative Impact

- Neglect of liberal Arts
  ⇒ seen as last option
- Value based education is absent.
  ⇒ Enormous social problem emerging.
- Opportunities are for few wealthy people
- Absence of holistic approach to education
  ⇒ only for economic reasons.
- Ornamentation of degree
  ⇓
  Not much Utility

Need of hour is to promote value based education and education for holistic purposes to correct the wrong trends towards 'education for economic purpose'.

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5. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Urban area is defined at various levels. ~~Towns are~~ Centre, state, census, different programmes, etc. have different criteria for marking urban area.

↳ state government under constitution and laws can declare urban area (Notified Town Committee)

↳ Census towns
- > 400 persons/km²
- > 75% of men engaged in non-agricultural workers
- > 5000 population

Consequences: Haphazard development

→ Proliferation of slums (17% of Urban pop^n)

→ Inadequate development of infrastructure
- Drainage
- Roads
- Electrical wiring
- Adherence to laws.

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↳ Sub-urbanisation: peripheral area of urban area

↳ Urbanisation >> Industrialisation

↳ severe shortage of housing, inadequate water and drinking facilities.

Way forward

↳ Centre and state collaboration on urban area development

↳ Implement SMART CITIES, AMRUT, RURBAN MISSION.

↳ Strengthen local bodies
  ↳ enforce bye laws
  ↳ Provide service and collect fees.

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6. The changing employment landscape across the globe makes it imperative that vocational education be integrated with the school curriculum in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

सम्पूर्ण विश्व में परिवर्तित होता रोजगार परिदृश्य भारत में स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम के साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के समेकन को अनिवार्य बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Employment landscape is changing because of

- ↳ emergence of new technology and process
- ↳ constant emergence and destruction of jobs.
- ↳ Relocation of industries
- ↳ 4th Industrial revolution

Thus, changes in industry requires labour/workers' to be updated with current skill requirement.

Presently, school curriculum only provide theoretical knowledge and there is broad neglect of vocational education.

Imperative of vocational education integration :-

- ↳ school drop outs to have better opportunity.
- ↳ skill learning habits from

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school

↳ Early exposure to vocational education help student prioritise careers.

↳ To make education useful

↳ Need of economy to have skilled workforce.

↳ Enhance attractiveness of country's economy.

National council for vocational Education and training, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana, Skill Sarathi, etc. are way forwards for up coming times.

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7. Communalism in India is fuelled by socio-economic disparities and politicization of identities. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सांप्रदायिकता को सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताओं और पहचान के राजनीतिकरण से बढ़ावा मिलता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Communalism is an ideology based on the false belief that people belonging to particular religious group share same secular interests and these are incompatible with another group.

Reasons for Communalism

socio-economic disparity
- Gap in health, education, jobs, wealth among communities.
- Generate sense of deprivation and discrimination among them

Politicisation of identities
- Political party based on faith
- Demand of vote based on religion.
- Identification of community with certain political party
- Policies of appeasement and discrimination
- Hate speech, political marginalisation

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In one country, Muslim communities often feel as victim. As a democratic and aspirational nation, we have to ensure inclusion and development of all particularly marginalised communities. to remove the bane of communalism.

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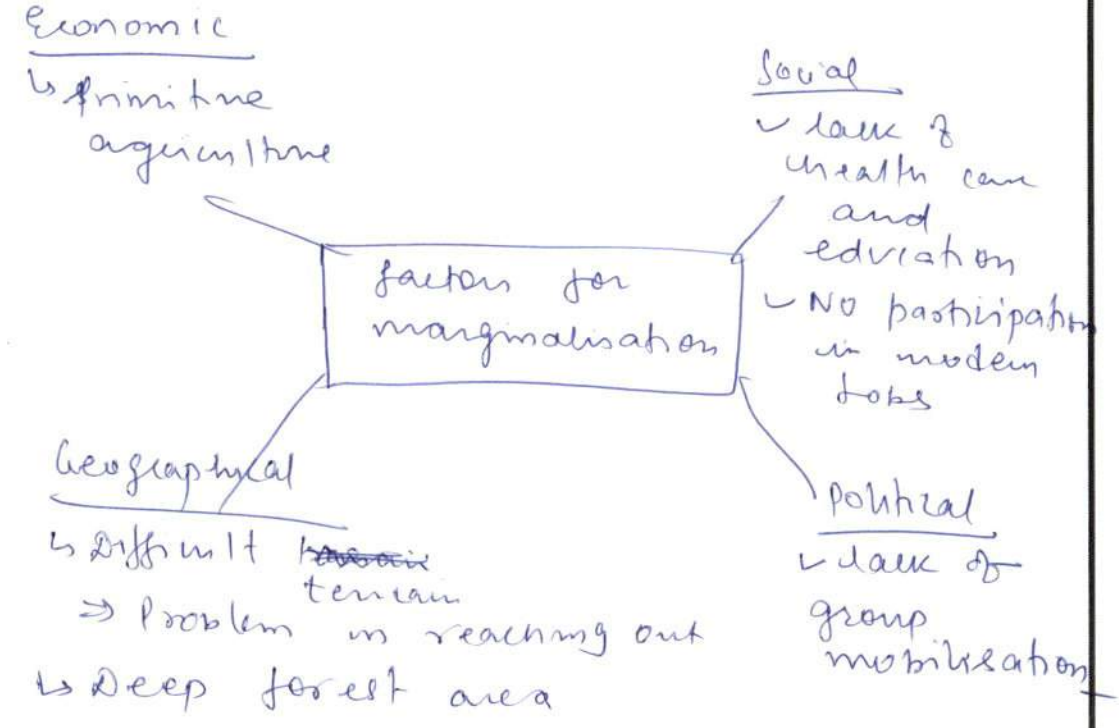
8. What are the factors due to which Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) remain one of the most backward groups in India? Highlight the steps taken by the government for their upliftment. **(150 words) 10**

वे कौन से कारक हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) भारत के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े समूहों में से एक बने हुए हैं? उनके उत्थान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are generally marked by

- Decreasing population growth.
- illiteracy
- Geographical isolation
- Primitive agriculture

Currently 75 Scheduled tribes group have been identified as PVTG so as to facilitate their development



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Dhebar Commission
⇓
Identification and notified as PVTG

Special programmes for development of PVTGs
↓
→ identity
→ Housing

steps taken

Eklavya Model Residential school.

Reservations in education and jobs.

PVTG development is crucial to attain SDG 1, 2 since they constitute 5% of population.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Examine the reasons behind prevalence of child labour in India. What steps have been taken by the Indian government for addressing the menace of child labour? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बाल श्रम की मौजूदगी के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Child labour refers to children aged 18 years engaged in economically activities. It is against human rights as per UNICEF.

Reasons behind Child labour

Supply side problem:
- → poverty
- → lack of education opportunities
- → family disability
- → Access to jobs
- → lack of awareness among parents about child labour

Demand side:
- → want low paying employee
- → Industries – crackers, match sticks
- → middle class requires as domestic workers

Government
- → failure to implement laws.
- → failure of government's programmes

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Steps taken

↳ Child labour (Amendment) Act 2017
↳ National child labour project
↳ National policy on children
↳ PENCIL platform for enforcing labour laws.
↳ RTE 2009.

It is also constitutional responsibility under DPSP to protect children and enable them to enjoy childhood.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is an ideology that enables people from a region developing voluntaritistic integration based on common issues.

Economic deprivation
Eg. Telangana

Cultural protection
Eg. Jharkhand
(tribal people)

Reasons for regionalism

Language and other factors
eg. state reorganisation based on language

Ethnic diversity
Eg. North Eastern states' divisions.

Historical reasons
E.g. Belgaum to be included in Maharashtra

These factors are reasonable in country like India where diversity is enormous. To recognise and respect them is crucial to preserve unity.

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However, when regionalism takes following forms

- Punjab issue (in 1970-80)
  - Anandpur Sahib Resolution (virtual independency)
  - Act of Bhindranwala
- Dravida Nadu (1950s) → to form separate country.
- Kashmir — secessionist voice among some sections
- Nagland — formation of Greater Nagaland

These threats have to be dealt directly as it threaten India's territorial integrity.

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11. Universal Health Coverage is a worthwhile goal, however achieving this in a country like India is a challenging task. Analyse. In this context, discuss the significance of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme. **(250 words) 15**

सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज एक सार्थक लक्ष्य है, यद्यपि भारत जैसे देश में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आयुष्मान भारत योजना के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Universal Health Coverage implies access to health care to all people at affordable cost.

Universal Health Coverage as goal

- Ensure access to health to poor and marginalised
- Reduce out of pocket expenditure (68% presently).
- Raise awareness and initiate preventive health care.
- Reduction in malnutrition, IMR, MMR.
  - ⇒ positive impact on socio-economic condition.
- Constitutional mandate
  - Article 21 ↓ Right to life includes Right to health.
  - Article 47 ↓ to raise-level of nutrition

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Challenges in achieving it

- Health cost would be high.
  ⇒ Require higher health spending (1.3% of GDP is inadequate)
- Shortage of doctors, nurses, etc. (Doctors/1000 is 0.6 vs 1 [WHO recommendation])
- Divide across states, regions, etc.
  - Rural area experience over 80% doctors shortage
- Dependence on imports
  - Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients + Medical devices
- Huge population and associated causation of problems (water pollution, Air pollution, etc)
- Relatively Unregulated private sectors
- Inadequate capacity of government's hospital

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Significance of Ayushman Bharat scheme

1. Ayushman Bharat scheme
   - National Health Protection scheme → ₹5 lakh health care protection to 10 crore family.
   - Health and wellness centre → 1,50,000 centres to be opened

2. Benefits
   - ↳ Enhanced government investment
   - ↳ More health centre ⇒ Accessibility would increase.
   - ↳ Health insurance would cover 50 crore people ⇒ Reduce out of pocket expenditure.
   - ↳ It is precursor for Universal Health coverage.
   - ↳ Attract private investment.

Steps such as National Health policy (to increase health spending to 2.5% of GDP, 2/3rd fund allocation to primary health care), reforms in medical education, etc. would help to attain the goal of Universal Health coverage.

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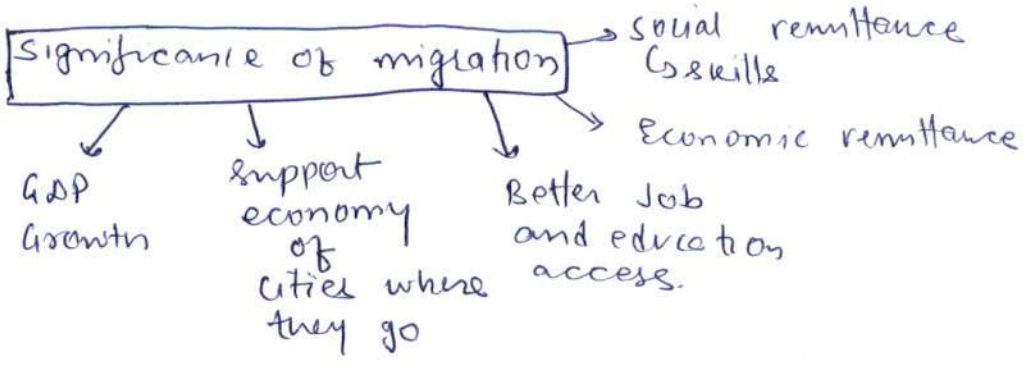
12. Given the scale of internal migration in India, highlight the challenges faced by migrants. In this context, discuss the need for a National Policy on Migration. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन के स्तर को देखते हुए, प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, प्रवासन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Internal migration means migration within the country.

According to Economic survey 2017-18, 90 lakhs people moved between 2011 and 2016, and it is showing an increasing trend. Migration occurs due to employment, education, etc.



Despite the enormous contribution, they are facing several issues.

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Challenges faced by migrants

- Lack of identity card in the destination place
  ⇒ Denial of various benefits e.g. PDS
- Housing facilities
  ↳ Having no address make them ineligible to get house provided through PMAY – Urban.
- Exploitation
  ⇒ No wage regulation.
- Son of soil rhetoric
  ⇒ physical, verbal. Abuses.
  E.g. Mumbai – against People of Bihar.
- No mechanism to improve the life
  ⇒ Informal nature of industries and their work.
- Live in slum area
  ⇒ Denial of security to women
  ↳ sexual/gender based violence and crimes
  ⇒ Educational opportunities are limited.
- Lack of Basic facilities such as water, sanitation, etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Need of National policy on migration

- to promote orderly migration for the benefit of migrants, destination place and overall, economic growth.
- to protect the interest of migrant workers
  - Recognise their identity
  - Enable them to access government benefits
  - facilitate access to basic necessities at affordable price
  - Housing access
- to build capacity of local governments to facilitate productive migration.
- Data generation for decision making.
- to regulate industries to prevent exploitation
- to provide greivance redressal mechanism.

Orderly migration would be beneficial for all in the context of different demography of various states. National policy on migration would facilitate that.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Family is basic unit of society, characterised by blood and marriage linkage, economic cooperation and sense of solidarity in difficult time.

Contemporary trends in family structure

- ↳ From joint family to nuclear family.
- ↳ Patriarchy is diminishing ⇒ Women are equal in decision making.
- ↳ Role of grand parents is decreasing in taking care of grand children.
- ↳ Marriage : ↳ from arranged marriage to love marriage
  - ↳ from ritual marriage to civil marriage.
- ↳ Economic cooperation is also decreasing.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons behind change

Economic
→ Access to jobs to both members (wife and husband)
→ Better paid jobs

Social
→ Childrens sent to kidzee (schools for pre school children)

Urbanisation and Industrialisation
⇓
- Independence
- Not keen to follow social norms like fundai or wearing Sari

Cultural change
↳ women as equal partner.

Adoption of western life styles

Technology
→ Saadi.com
→ social media
facilitate marriage

Social security means a kind of protection to people in times of economic stress and difficulties.

Traditional social security
→ Joint family
→ family member take care of elderly health
→ family billed the healthcare cost
→ No expenses on account of food, etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Due to change in family structure, reforms needed in existing social security protection measures.

Existing measures

- National Social Assistance Programme → ₹200/month to elderly by central government
- Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (OBC elderly covered)
- Laws such as Maintenance and welfare of Senior citizens Act.
- National programme for health care of elderly persons (few selected regions)

Reforms required

- Housing facilities.
- Care health personnels.
- Need to increase the money under NSAP.
- Enforcement of laws through structured mechanism, information dissemination and easily accessible toll free number
- Enlarge the ambit of health programmes to cover all.

The population of elderly people would double by 2030. This, requires serious attention to conform to treaties like UN convention on Rights of elderly, SDG, etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. What are the various challenges that persons with disabilities face in living a dignified life? Suggest some measures for ensuring their effective participation in society. **(250 words) 15**

विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने के मार्ग में व्याप्त विभिन्न चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? समाज में उनकी प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Person with disabilities constitute 2.21% people of one population. They find it difficult to perform normal functions that are performed by healthy people.

Various challenges

1. Social issues :

↳ Lack of health care
⇒ make them more disable than they actually are.

↳ Lack of education
↳ Absence of motivation both from within and society
↳ Absence of infrastructure for persons with disability

↳ Lack of access to skill

↳ Lack of support from society

↳

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Cultural Issues :-

- Negative connotation attached to people with disability
- Seen as inferior ⇒ creates roadblock in their development
- Uncooperative attitude and sometimes, apathetic attitude.

3. Economic Issues

- Infrastructures are not disability friendly.
- Lack of jobs opportunity
- Jobs in unformal sectors
  ↓
  further then disability
  ↓
  Poverty

This vicious cycle continue

4. Political Issues

- Lack of passionate concerns
- Absence of effective implementation of laws and schemes.

These conditions put them into state of socially disadvantage, economically poor and politically marginalised. And leading to encroachment into a dignified life.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures to be taken

- Attitudinal change
  - ⇒ to be cooperation, view them as differently abled, etc.
  - ⇒ Awareness campaign
- Implement RTE Act fully
  - ⇒ Infrastructure for disable people.
  - ⇒ Improve quality of learning
- Jobs
  - ↳ Encourage private sector
  - ↳ facilitate public infrastructure
- Make them independent.
  - e.g. Accesible India campaign
  - · Digitisation
- Health care facilities.
  - e.g. Ayushman Bharat

way forward

Government steps :-

- ↳ Sugamya Pushtakalaya
- ↳ Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation ~~campaign~~ scheme
- ↳ Accessible India campaign
- ↳ Persons with disability Act 2016
- ↳ Party to UN Contention on Rights of person with disability and signed Marrakesh treaty.

Effective implementation would help in realising a life of dignity for persons with disability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. India is currently facing "triple burden" of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Examine the reasons and suggest some measures for combating them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत वर्तमान में अल्पपोषण, अतिपोषण और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी के "तिहरे बोझ" का सामना कर रहा है। इनके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और इनका मुकाबला करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Malnourishment refers to imbalance physical, mental and emotional development, and cause severe cognitive and physical impairment.

Malnutrition: Triple Burden

→ Undernutrition: • Inadequate intake of food
• lack of absorption of food.

→ Manifestation

- stunting (low height for age) • 38% of children suffer from it
- wasting (low weight for height) • 20% of children
- chronic Hunger ↳ 7.5% of children

→ Overnutrition: ↳ over intake of nutrition.
↳ Manifestation
↓
obesity
↳ increasing at rapid rate in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Micronutrient deficiency
  ↳ Deficiency of Zinc, Iron, Calcium.
  ↳ Inadequate development of child.
  ↳ make them susceptible to various diseases.

Reasons :-

↳ Low awareness generation about these issues and its consequences.

↳ • Accessibility of food
  • Nutritious food } ⇒ Undernutrition

  Access to junk foods, soft drinks, excess intake of food } ⇒ Overnutrition.

↳ Geographical reasons like drought, flood, barren land, isolated living (tribals), etc.

↳ Current economic and globalisation structure.
  ↳ Impoverishment of poor ⇒ Undernutrition
  ↳ Wealthy family ⇒ Overnutrition.

↳ failure of government provisions.

↳ lack of holistic education in schools.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Inadequate hygiene, inactivity among well off childs.

Suggestion

Overnutrition
↓
- Generate awareness
- Holistic / education
- Promote physical activity
- tax on junk foods.

Micronutrient Deficiency
↓
- Administer micronutrient packets among existing children.
- localised solutions ⇒ food habits
- Strengthen local health care facilities.

Undernutrition
↓
↳ Target children through Mid-day meal, ICDS
↳ Enhance coverage ↓ infants + secondary school students
↳ Promote local collaboration among health institutions, farmers and administration

Way forward

↳ Government steps.
↳ POSHAN Abhiyan
↓
- Holistic approach
- real time monitoring
- Promote local action
- targeted approach.

↳ MDM, PDS, ICDS, etc.

↳ Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram.

Multipronged strategy as mentioned above would be required to remove national shame as called by former Prime Minister.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. **(250 words) 15**

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Population growth since 1922 till today has shown varying trends. Population is both boon and bane, depending upon the utilisation.

factors that influenced population growth trends

↳ 1922 - 1950

→ Population growth was steady due to high birth rate and high death rate.

→ Famine, lack of access to health care, wars, freedom struggle (movement of people), etc. checked the population.

↳ 1950 - till today

→ In 1950s, access to health care improved, access to food improved, etc. led to reduction of death rate but birth rate continued at high level.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ this led to population explosion

↳ Despite family planning measures like Extension service, promotion of small family, etc. didn't help.

↳ 1970s
  ↳ sterilisation measures have mixed result.
  ↳ Population grew due to migration from neighbouring countries like Bangladesh.

↳ 2000s
  ↳ Birth rate has decreased and health care improved continuously leading to decadal population growth of around 16%.

↳ Recent time
  ↳ post 2010 (TFR ~2.3)

Total fertility rate is at replacement level for most of the states

TFR is high in populous state like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Importance of small family norms, access to contraceptive, late marriage, increased education, improved health access, jobs and employment issue, social acceptance, etc. have led to reduction of TFR.

Health care
↳ Indradhanush Mission
- Janani Suraksha Yojana
- Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana
- ASHA workers

Measures by Government

- Awareness campaign on Radio
- Enhanced availability of contraceptive through ASHA workers

- Marriage age fixed
  ↓
  - promotion of late marriage via Dhan Laxmi scheme and scholarship
- Benefits of government schemes upto 2 children
  - Conditionality to stand in local election
- Promotion of sterilisation through incentive

Population growth beyond the national capacity is a cause of concern. Thus these measures are in line with National population policy 2000 which aims to achieve population stabilisation at early dates.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. The strategy for combating poverty in India must rest on both effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes and employment intensive economic growth. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में निर्धनता से मुकाबला करने की रणनीति निर्धनता-रोधी कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और रोजगार गहन आर्थिक विकास, दोनों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

Poverty refer to a situation when people don't have access to basic necessities. In India, poverty surrounds around one-third of population as per Rangarajan committee.

~~Topata~~ Poverty elimination is crucial to
- ↳ promote economic growth.
- ↳ Broad based development of all.
- ↳ to help people realise their potential.
- ↳ to direct fiscal provision towards investment instead of subsidies

Strategy for combating poverty

1. Effective implementation of anti poverty programmes

→ Various anti poverty programmes include Public Distribution System

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(National food Security Act 2013), Mid day Meal, Integrated child Development Services, Deen Dayal Upadhya- National Rural Livelihood, MGNREGS, Pradhan Mantri Awash Yojana, etc.

↳ How to make it more effective?

↳ targeted approach - to cover bottom layer of society based on socio-economic parameters

↳ Real time monitoring to check leakage and to take effective corrective steps.

↳ field visits by higher government servants

↳ Adopt DBT

↳ Encourage community participation in planning, implemention and monitoring.

↳ Time bounded outcome target to eliminate poverty rapidly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Employment intensive growth

↳ Government programmes have been over emphasised in poverty alleviation; However, government programmes don't help in complete removal of poverty, it would have to come from people's own realisation of their potential i.e. sustainable and decent paying jobs.

↳ Growth for poverty alleviation

↳ Target employment intensive sectors such as Textile, apparel, footwear, Cloths, etc.

↳ Promote economies of scale

↳ Skill development of different section of population.

Aspirational district programmes, NITI Aayog's three year action agenda to promote two coastal economic zone on both sides of India's border, success of incentive to textile sectors, etc. are way forward to eliminate poverty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Critically examine the impact of globalization on rural society in India. Also delineate some strategies for tapping the opportunities offered by globalization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, वैश्वीकरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए अवसरों का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की रुपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Globalisation is a process of integration of people, ideas, culture, economy and technology. Rural society is also affected by it.

Impact of globalisation on Rural Society

Positive

- Jobs opportunities, educational opportunities → prosperity among people
- Access to new technology e.g. Information and communication technology
- Improve mobility
- Change in traditional attitude → women is more free
- Access to global market e.g. Flipkart selling traditional handicraft
- Agriculture
  - new input
  - technology.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Negative

- Destruction of rural MSMEs due to emergence of MSME
- Agricultural stress → due to price crash in global market
- change in family norms. → divorce rate
- Promotion of individualism, replacing collectivism
- feeling of disability due to new technologies

Thus, globalisation has been mixed bag for rural society.

strategies to tap opportunities

- Train them in using new technology
- Improve internet and physical connectivity
- Centre of skill development in rural India
- Improve and enable access to global market through capacity building, standardisation and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

is ~~and~~ quality improvement

Rural society can be developed through programmes such as RURBAN MISSION to exploit the opportunities offered by globalisation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Patriarchy is not mere economic dependence but also operates in cultural habits and dominates the minds of males and females equally. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

पितृसत्तात्मकता केवल आर्थिक निर्भरता नहीं है, बल्कि यह सांस्कृतिक आदतों को भी संचालित करती है तथा पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की मानसिकता पर समान रूप से हावी रहती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Patriarchy is a system in which male dominates over women at various levels due to various reasons.

Paterarchy is manifestated at various levels:

1) Economic

↳ Women don't have their own resources (savings + land)

↳ Men due to inheritance laws have resources.

↳ This leads to women dependence on men.

↳ Men tends to dictate terms and women generally obliges.

E.g. Women can't start business she wants because she don't have capital or collateral.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Cultural level :-

- Dowry culture despite dowry (Prohibition) Act 1961
- Discrimination between boys and girls for education, health, food and clothes.
- Women migration to husband's house → Patrilocal
- Inheritance right to men, not to women → Patrilineal.
- Women often have responsibilities to discharge socio-religious responsibilities.
  E.g. Worships during festival.
- Women restricted to jobs like teacher, nurses, etc. ⇒ Jobs seen as feminine.
- wage differential.
- Violence against women because they are seen as weaker sex.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Economic and cultural operation and activities are acted by both men and women. Thus, patriarchy dominates both the minds of men and women equally.

However, this is changing for better due to forces of urbanisation, globalisation and industrialisation along with new life styles and changing socio-cultural norms.

For equal world, for women requires every stakeholder to act in consonance. This would be beneficial for all. According to IMF, increased women's participation would lead to 27% increase in GDP.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Indian society in ancient, medieval and modern times always exhibited an underlying unity that created a composite culture, which is decisively pan-Indian in nature. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन, मध्यकालीन और आधुनिक समय में भारतीय समाज ने सदैव एक अंतर्निहित एकता का प्रदर्शन किया है, जिसने एक ऐसी सामासिक संस्कृति का निर्माण किया जो अपनी प्रकृति में निश्चित रूप से अखिल भारतीय है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian society exhibit diversity at various levels- language, religions, ethnicity, caste, etc. Despite these diversities, people have been living peacefully and in harmony.

Indian society in Ancient times

↳ Indus Valley Civilisation
- common food storage
- similar house structure
- group of people administrating the region

↳ Ashoka's Dhamma policy
- ↳ respect and tolerate all religions
- ↳ promotion of brotherhood and good behaviour among citizens.

These factors unified Indian people in ancient times.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Indian society in medieval times

↳ Sufi and Bhakti movement
⇓
Religious interaction, respect and recognition

↳ Policy of Akbar
↳ Sul-i-kuhl.

These factors are reflection of unity of Indian society.

Indian society in modern times

↳ freedom struggles
↳ common constitution
↳ secular molarity
↳ Recognition of language and religions diversity.

These developments are part of sequences that have resulted in composite culture of Indian society. This is manifestated in the form of people's taste South Indian food

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

among north Indian, North Indian festivals in South India, South Indian music, bollywood, cricket/sports, etc.

99

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

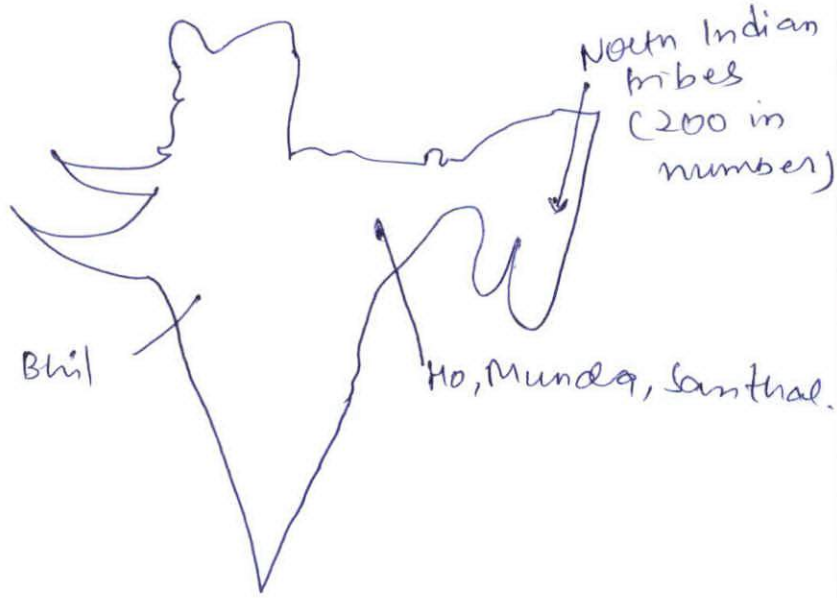
All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal art provides and enrichs Indids culture. India's diverse communities of tribes contribute and make our culture wide.



Worli and Gond Painting

↳ Use of natural colours and locally available material

↳ Themes: Day to day, ranging from eroticism to festival celebration

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Cornwallis was governor general of Bengal during 1790s. He introduced Zamindari system, reform in judicial system, etc.

Judicial reform

→ He realised the concentration of power in the hand of magistrate in which magistrate was both executive (collect revenue) and judiciary (decide on disputes)

→ So, he established local court at district level by replacing traditional court

→ Two types of court — civil court, criminal court

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Issues

↳ Supremacy of Europeans: European judges could decide on European involving people.

↳ Indians in inferior position.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

- Revolutionary movement believed in
  - sacrifice i.e. giving up one's life for nation
  - violence if required.
  - targeted government institution
  - active during heavy repression by government
- Between 1920s and 1930s, there was void in the major political movements
- Moderate leaders were working fragmently which compelled many to undertake revolutionary activities to expel the British from India
- Various organisations such as Hindustan Republican Association, Anushilan Samiti, Surya Sen group in Chittagong, etc.
- Individuals like Sachine Sanyal, Bhagat Singh, etc. played crucial role.

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Bhagat Singh

↳ He was part of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association aiming to form ~~federa~~ United States of India through physically expelling Britishers.

↳ Punjab - Nawjaban Bharat Sabha, that he founded was aimed to attract and train young people for revolutionary work.

↳ However, over period of time, he realised the importance of mass movement and worked towards it and gave importance to non-violence.

↳ However, due to brutal killing of Lala Lajpat Rai, he was forced to undertake violence.

Overall, revolutionary movement helped to keep the zeal of national fervour among people

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Marshall Plan was an economic and aid programme of the United states for the European countries which were derasted in the after math of would war II.

↳ Europe was broadly divided into two parts namely ~~East~~ West Germany (under United states influence) and East Germany (under former USSR)

↳ Massive loans and aid through the Marshal plan enabled

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faster development in the west ~~Germany~~ Europe while there was widespread deprivation in East Europe (lack of USSR's economic help).

↳ west Europe → Capitalistic country
East Europe → Communistic country

↳ Democracy was flourishing in the west Germany while rights particularly political was severely curtailed.

This divide through Berlin wall was vanquished in 1989 led to integration of two Europe.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, bonded labourers were freed from the clutches of feudal individual in Karnataka.

Causes

↳ Caste system: Subordination of lower caste by higher caste

↳ Economic deprivation: leads to bondage

↳ Lack of education

↳ Lack of livelihood opportunity

↳ Absence of government's proactiveness in service delivery and enforcement of laws.

steps:

↳ Enforcement of Bonded labour Prohibition Act -

↳ Reaching out to remote villages for development
e.g. Aspirational District Programme

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↳ Schemes for rehabilitation of bonded labour

i.e. Centrally sponsored scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labour by Ministry of ~~Rat~~ Social Justice

↳ Prioritise development

↳ Use of PRI bodies to deal with such grievance system

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

Factors that enance risk of drug abuse among youth

↳ Lack of awaress about its long term implication

↳ Poverty

↳ Lack of jobs : leading to depression and falling to drug trap

↳ Societal discrimination and ostericisation.

↳ Political alienation of the community

↳ Law Enforcement of the region

↳ Support for de-addicition.

↳ Availability of drugs

↳ Lack of family support

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Measures

↳ Awareness campaign:—
Uddta Punjab (movie)

↳ Control the flow of drugs using law enforcement agencies. Allow only sell through registered outlet on the basis of prescription.

↳ Ensure conducive societal and political condition that enable individual to realise her/his goals.

↳ Provide de-addiction support

↳ Skill, health, education, jobs, poverty alleviation, etc must be prioratised

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the process of interconnected among people, goods, services, ideas, culture, etc.

Positive impact of globalisation on culture :-

↳ New foods + New taste
e.g. Vegetarian food in Macdonal during dussehra.

↳ Enhanced information through new tools like social media

↳ Women is emerging and traditional values are taking background

Issues with globalisation on culture

↳ Consumerism
↳ New food outlet
↳ New shopping outlet
• with artificial attraction and need creation
e.g. Perfume, waste clothes, etc

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↳ westoxication:

- love for western culture
- English, hollywood music, etc are its reflection

↳ Education

- ornamentation of figure

↳ Festivals

- Emulation of western festivals like various secular day,
- less celebration of their own festivals.

↳ Individualism

- leaving parents alone

↳ worship

- Online worship
- commodification of worship

↳ women

- segregation in certain jobs like call centres, etc

Culture developments should lead to multiculturalism rather than its homogenisation

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

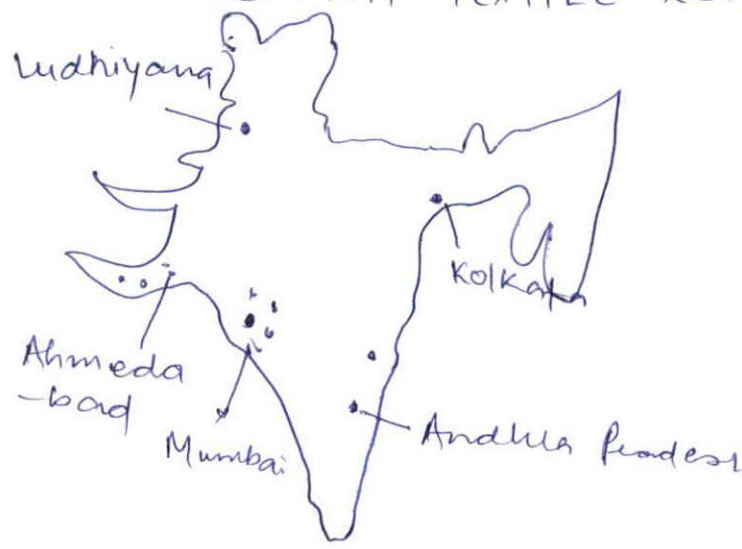
8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Cotton textile industry started in Maharashtra region (Mubai, Pune) during British time. Then spread to Ahmedabad and other regions of Gujarat due to congestion in mubai and availability of other materials in Gujarat as well.

Now, there is turn towards decentralisation of cotton-textile mill because of cheap transportations, new markets, availability of labour and capital

COTTON TEXTILE REGION



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Factors for localisation of this industry

- Availability of finance: Mubai being financial capital.
- Availability of Labour due to urbanisation.
- Production of cotton in those region (Black soil)
- Port availability: Export potential
- Humid condition: Ideal condition for the cotton textile mill.

However, due to technology and new centre of market, localisation factors are changing.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Green House Gas includes CO_2, CH_4, SF_6, CFCs, HFCs, etc which tends restrict the outflow of higher wave length energy thereby increasing earth's temperature.

Impact on Coastal and marine ecosystem

↳ ↑ed temperature ⇒ More water in the sea (from snow melt + expansion of water) ⇒ sea level rise ⇒ Coastal submergence.

↳ Ocean Acidification : ⇒ less corals, death of marine organism ⇒ weaken the resilience of marine ecosystem.

↳ Productivity of marine organism, migration, temperature adjustment, etc may be adversely affected for marine ecosystem.

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Various measures

↳ Control climate change
· Implement pari pledge.

↳ Encourage mangrove and corals growth by reducing human interference.

↳ Sustainable tourism practices to avoid littering and unsustainable pressure on marine ecosystem.

↳ Explore GHGs capture and usage technology

↳ fertilisation of Ocean may help to enhance consumption of CO_2

way forward:

→ Government's ambitious INDC's — Carbon intensity reduction, creation of Carbon sink, etc. would help to mitigate climate change

→ Coastal Regulation zone guidelines

→ National Programme for the mangroves and corals reef would help in building ecosystem resilience.

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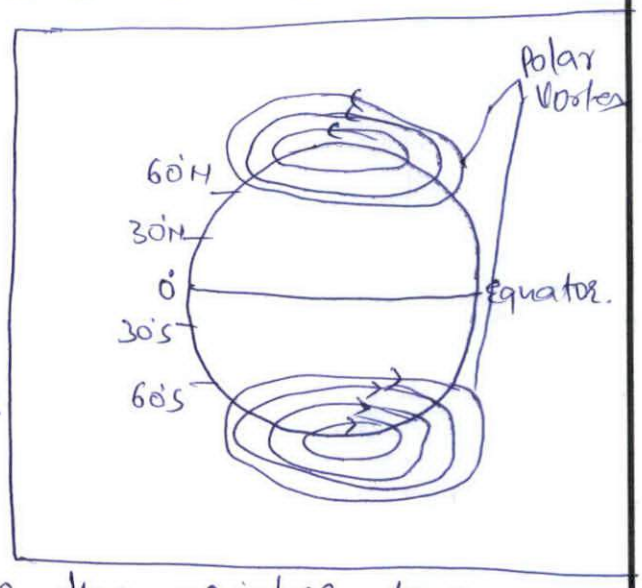
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

- Polar vortex refers to low pressure counter-clockwise movement at higher latitudes in both the hemisphere



- Polar vortex helps to keep cold air/wind in the higher latitude.

- However, during the winter, the temperature contrast changes between lower and higher latitudes leading to curvy movement of jet streams which tends to disrupt these polar vortex.

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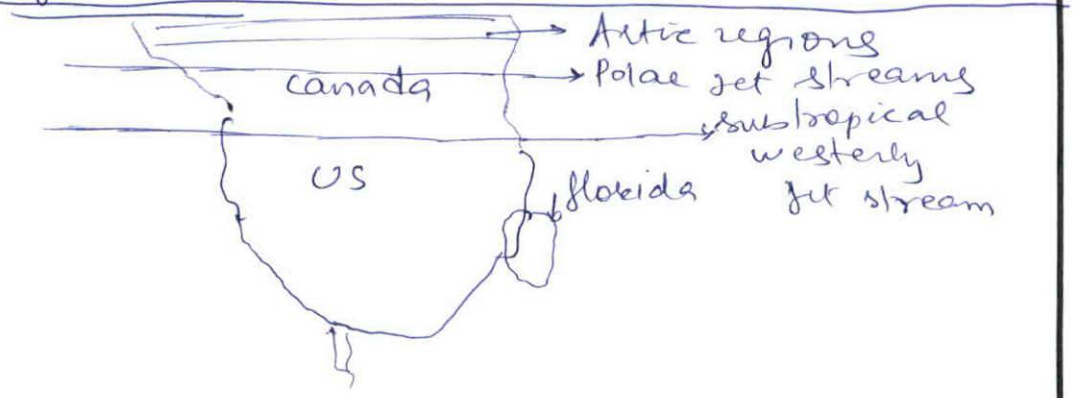
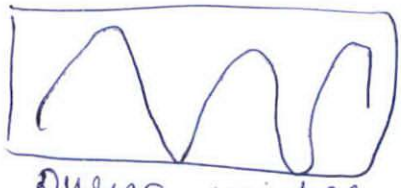
Reasons for sub zero temperature in florida :-



↳ During winter, temperature contrast between tropical and polar regions goes down. This temperature contrast are regions behind formation of jet streams.

↳ As temperature contrast dips, these jet streams i.e Polar jet stream and other becomes unstable and tend to follow curvy path.

Normal jet stream



During winter (when weakened)

↳ These jet stream movements brings colder air from higher latitude to lower latitude.

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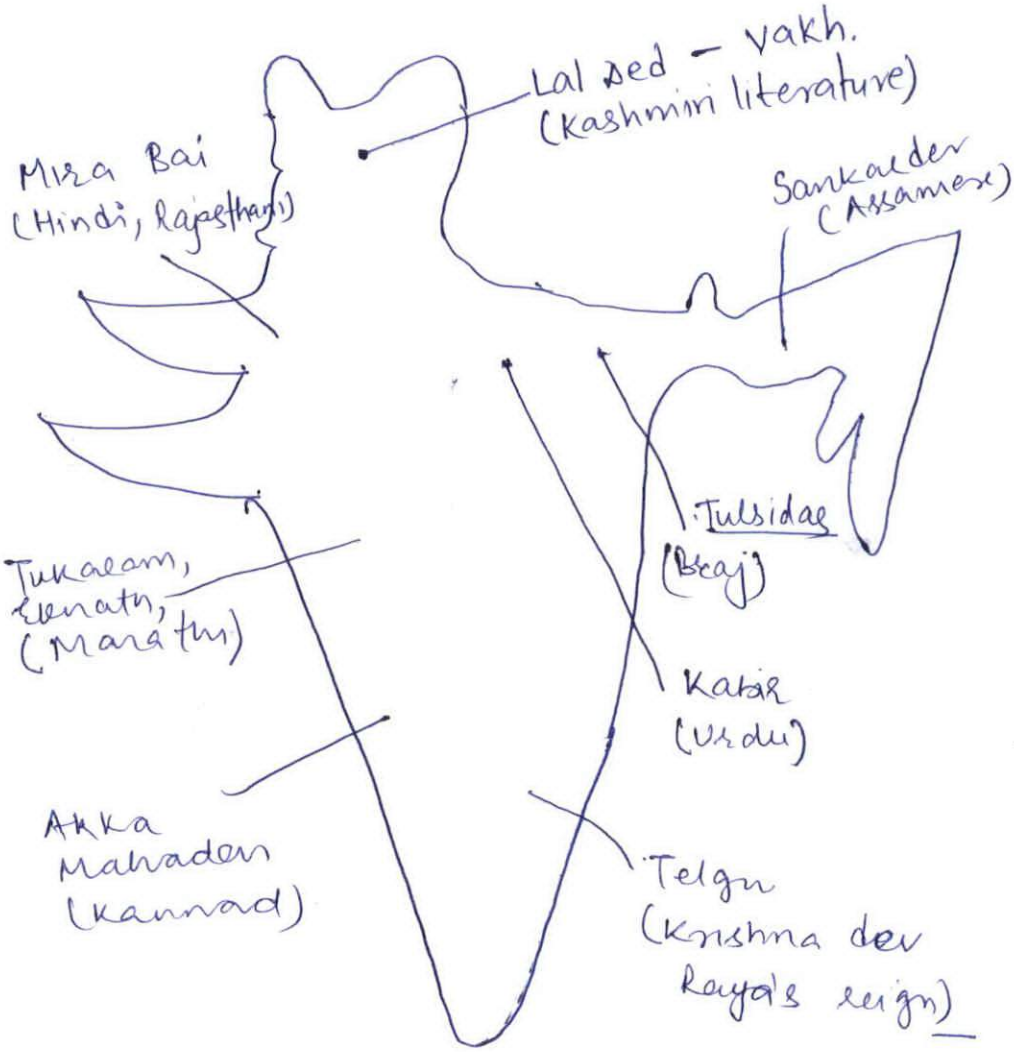
11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Medieval Indian spans from post Gupta period to the arrival of British. The period experienced various cultural events including the development in the field of poetry.



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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Government of India Act 1909 was also known as Montagu-Chelmsford reform. This was introduced in the backdrop of

- 1st world war
- Home rule league
- Lucknow session of Congress
  i.e. unity among Congress, and between Congress and Muslim league.

Major changes introduced

↳ Division of subject list

- Central list
- Provincial list
  - Transfered list
    e.g. Education, health
  - Reserved list
    e.g. Revenue, ..

- Residuary powers were with Central government.

↳ Bicameral legislature at central level.

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↳ Voting right to women.
↳ Expansion of separate electorate to Sikh, Indian christian
↳ Indian High Commissioner in London.
↳ ↑ed non-official members, system of election, ↑ed power of legislature.

Significance

↳ August declaration (1917) recognise the rights of Indian to rule over themselves.

↳ Right to vote for women: One of the first country to recognise the the right of women.

↳ Federation that was in syn with demand of people got its formal structure

↳ Establishment of Parliamentary form of governance.

↳ Demand of Indians to severe the salary of secretary of state from India's coffer was accepted

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Though, the demand of dominian status (self rule) that was being expected was not provided much to the disappoint of Indian freedom fighters. But it paved the path fowaed leading to GoI 1935 (provincial autonomy) and GoI 1947 (complete Independence).

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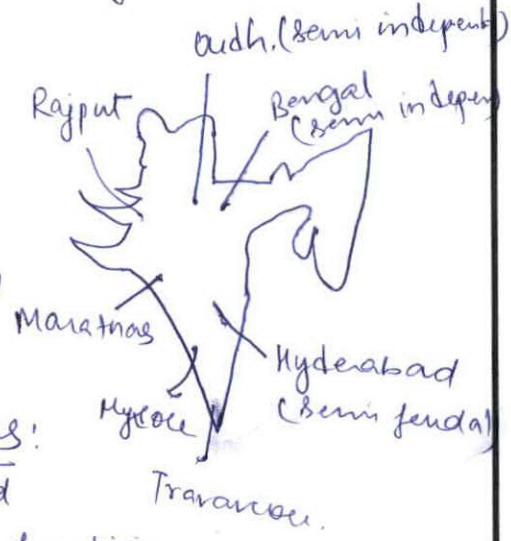
13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

British arrived in India as charter company to trade in goods in early 1600s, attempted to occupy political powers and got in 1757, and by 1857, it completely subjugated india and ruled over next 100 years.

Multiple factors

- Fragment polity: No central authority, Mughal was just nominal power
- Societal conditions: Decadant, inward looking, regressive practices
- Military strength: Primitive infrastructure
- Lack of unity among Indian leaders
- Science and technological development was absent
- Awareness about the world was lacking



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1757: Main Developments

↳ Battle of Plassey: • British defeated Siraj-ud-daulah.
- Got political power in Bengal.
- Got Abundant wealth in terms of tribute.

1764:
- Battle of Buxar: British defeated Shuja-ud-daulah, Mughal ruler, and Bengal ruler (Kasm)
- Got complete control over Bengal (Double government of Bengal)
- Diwani rights over Bihar, Bengal, and Orissa from Mughal Emperor
- Buffer state Oudh.

1799
- Subsidiary Alliance
  - → Indian rulers had to disband their own army and British army deployed to be paid by Indian rulers
  - → British resident
  - → No external contact
  - → No declaration of war on any other Indian rulers
- Got control over Hyderabad, Mysore, etc.

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1805:

- Treaty of lapse: British would decide on the fate of areas whose rulers didn't have biological child.
- Satara, Jhansi, etc were integrated.
- Awadh region was annexed on the pretext of Malgovernance.

Other developments that contributed in British conquest:

↳ Introduction of Railways
↳ Introduction of post

But due its anti-people centric rule, it started to loose control and series of movements started from 1856. — revolt of 1857, Congress in 1885, Swadeshi movement in 1905, etc. that eventually evicted British from India.

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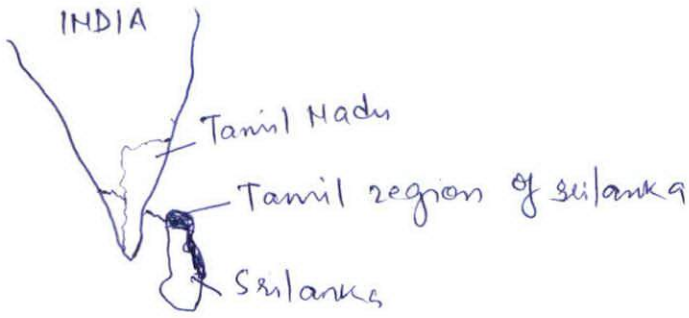
14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Indo-Srilanka Peace Accord was significant event in the post independence period. This was signed in 1987 by Rajiv Gandhi government in the backdrop of continued protest, and agitation by Tamil population of Srilanka



Circumstances

↳ Protest, agitation and armed uprit by Tamil people due to denial of rights (right to citizenship, right to recognition of religion, right to government's services, right to recognition of

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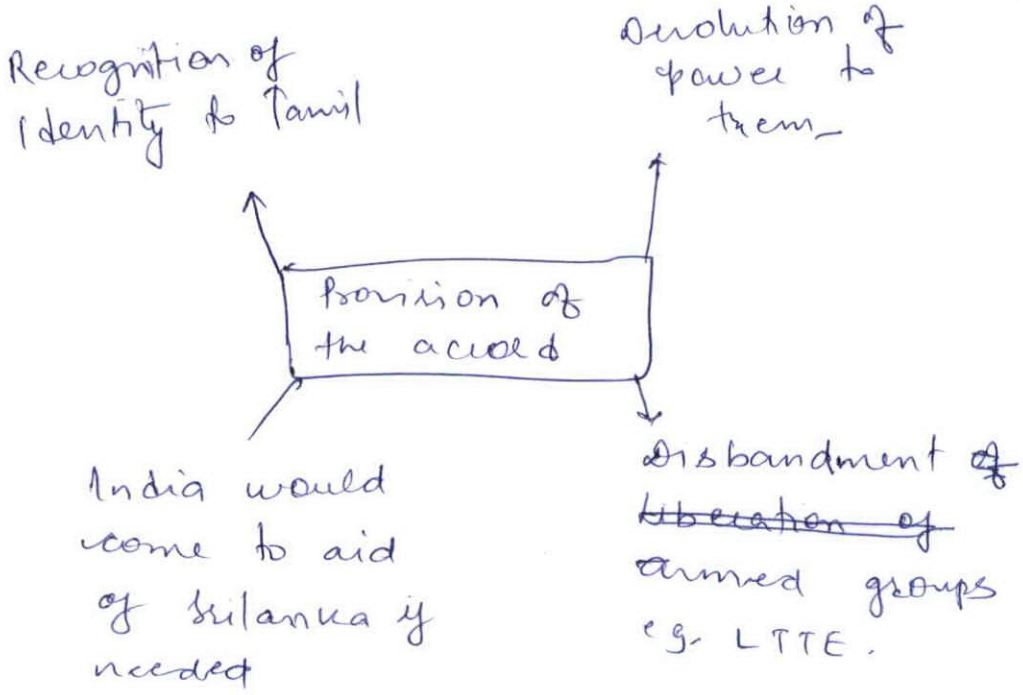
language).

↳ Those Tamil population owe their origin to India. But they migrated to Srilanka hundred years back, integrated into Srilanka's society and contributed in their development.

↳ So, in order to address this internal strife of Srilanka, Indo-Srilanka peace accord was signed.



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Assessement

+ve

- Provided a pathway for resolution of issues
- Armed revolution was not going to give solution as evident from defeat of LTTE (2009).
- Tamil region got concession and political rights

-ve

- No political devolution.
- Discord between Tamil and Non-tamil continued.
-

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Census 2011, around 31% of India's population was in urban area, it is expected to be around 40% by 2030. Around 16% of urban population lives in slum areas.

Thus, it is clear that with increasing urbanisation, poverty may exacerbate and thus would require to be confronted.

Challenges faced by urban poor

1) Housing:
- Cost of House.
- High rent.
- Limited availability

2) Water and sanitation.
- According to NITI Aayog's Composite water management Index, over 20 cities may be without water by 2025.

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3) Jobs

- majority of jobs are in informal sectors which tends to follow cyclic in its growth.
- over 6% of Unemployment rate (recent NSSO survey 2016-17).

4) Education and skill

- Unaffordable for migrant's children.
- Skill to adult so that they can earn decently

5) Government's services

- Due to lack of address proof, they are denied government's services.
- It can act as succor to their meager income.

6) Health

- Poor environmental condition make them susceptible to various diseases.

7) Transportation, safety to women, security to all, etc. are other issues.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

→ Housing

- Housing for All – Urban.
- NITI Aayog's proposal to subsidise the rent for poor.

→ water and sanitation

- Swach Bharat Abhiyan
- Promote water harvesting
- Provide quality drinking water through kiosks.

→ Jobs

- Big manufacturing units
  eg. NIMZ, CEZ

→ Education skill

- Increase capacity of government's school.
- Implement 25% reservation of seats for economically backward sections.
- Skill India Mission

→ Government's services

- Ensure portability of ~~soci~~ social security

Strengthening urban governance would help in effective delivery of these services which can liberate poor from vicious cycle of poverty.

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16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Women's sexual and reproductive health rights includes:

↳ right over her own's body

↳ right to decide reproductive issues including when to have children, how many, etc.

However, women's in our country continues to be deprived of these rights because of

1) Societal values

↳ patriarchy: its systemic issue in which men have overbearing power to decide.

↳ Subordination of self. to the family's demand. e.g. ~~high~~ having as many child till one gets son.

↳ Inheritance to son and not to daughters ⇒ weaken the position of women ⇒ Dependence on husband ⇒ follow or submit to husband or his family's demand

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2) Tradition:

↳ following others or following past leads to continous cycle of violence and its acceptance.

↳ Tradition of son to lit the funeral pyre ⇒ Urge for having boy child.

Economic survey 2018-19 has highlighted the improved condition of women on multiple counts including right over sexual and reproductive rights.

way forward

↳ Campaign to highlight the various rights that women have on lines of Swach Bharat Abhiyan.

↳ women Empowerment

- Economic
  - education and skill
  - Increased opportunity and encouragement to take jobs
- Political
  - Reservation
  - Ensure balanced policy making
- Social
  - Health
  - Education

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Enforcement of various acts such as inheritance laws, PCPNDT Act, etc. to ensure equality between men and women.

↳ Programmes such as STEP, Stand up India, etc. can help to empower women economically which in turn would enhance their decision making power.

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

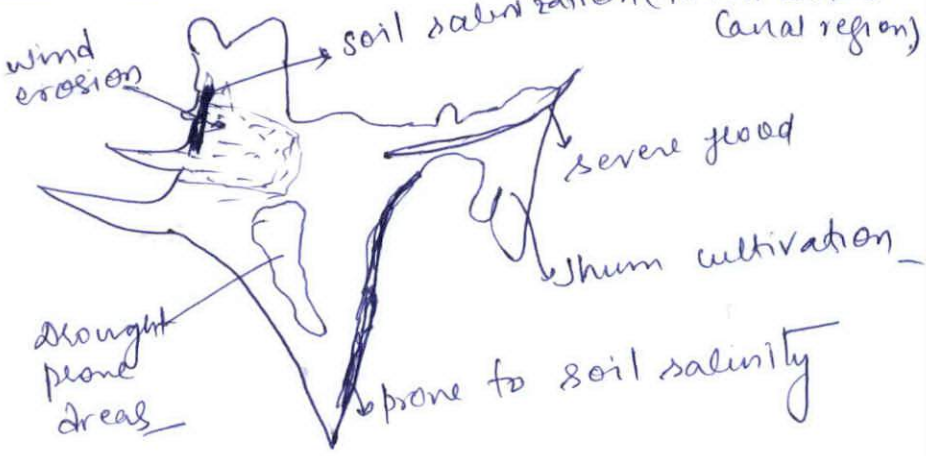
(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Land Degradation Neutrality refers to the concept which says that total degradation of land should be zero i.e if there is degradation in some areas then there should be at least equal amount of land reclaimation in some other areas thereby reducing land degradation to zero.

The concept was enunciated and included in United Nation Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD). It aims to achieve land degradation neutrality

Significance



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↳ Around 30% of India's land is facing desertification. Around 8 states share over 50% of desertification threat.

↳ Various forms of threats: wind erosion, soil salinization, excessive fertiliser, Deforestation, monocropping, soil degradation due to flood, etc.

↳ In this context, land degradation Neutrality is crucial.

↳ Moreover, western Africa is also facing extreme vulnerability to desertification.

↳ Population is rising (expected to be 9 billion by 2030) ⇒ food requirement + need of land for urbanisation ⇒ Need of land protection.

↳ Livelihood of vulnerable people is dependent on it, so crucial to protect land.

↳ Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 13, 15, etc.

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Steps required

↳ Finance
- Land degradation Neutrality fund by UNCCD.
- National fund can be created.

↳ Promotion of afforestation.
- Green Indian Mission

↳ Agroclimatic regionalisation.
- Economy + Environment in harmony.

↳ Promote sustainable practices such as crop rotation, micro irrigation, use of locally available natural fertilisers.

↳ Land use planning, policy and programmes with institutional and infrastructural support.

↳ Promotion of watershed management.

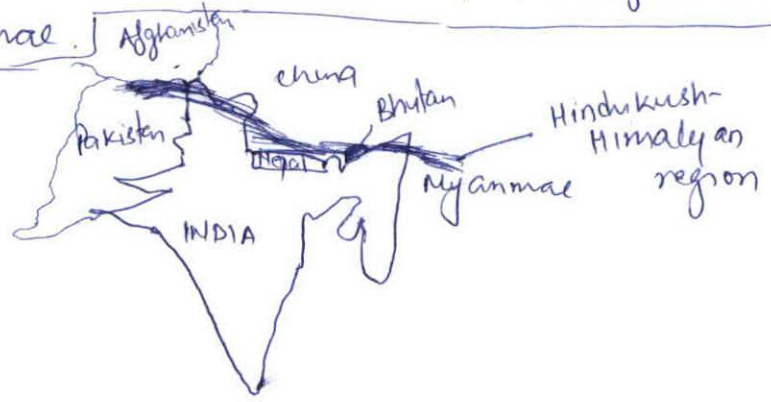
↳ Ensuring delivery of services and make available sustainable livelihood opportunity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

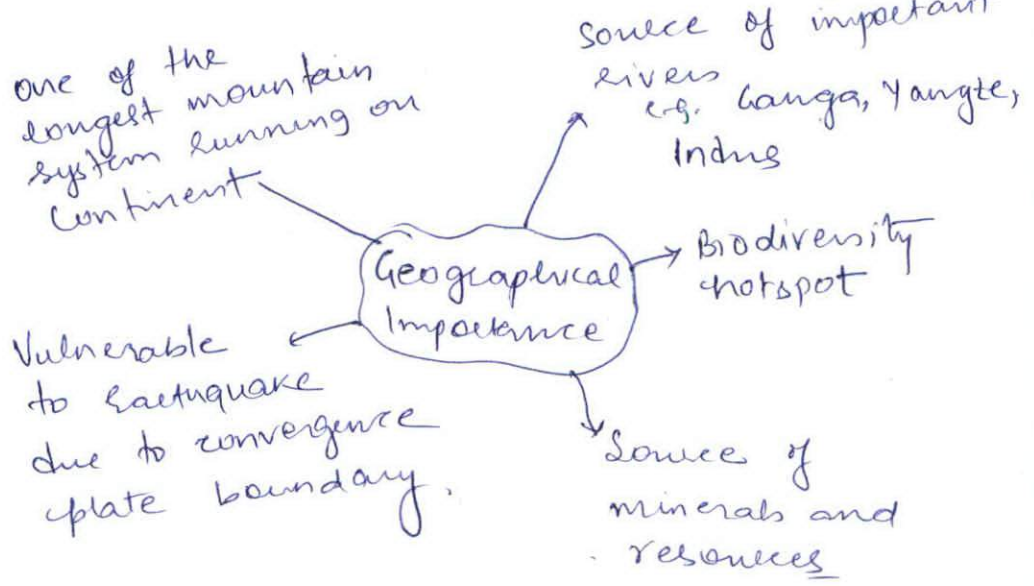
18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

Hindukush-Himalayan region encompasses eight countries namely Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Nepal, ~~Bangladesh~~ and Myanmar.



Hindukush Himalayan Region



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Economic Importance

Rivers that flow from here is lifeline to many countries
Eg. 600 million people depends on Ganga.

Disaster can cause huge loss to economy
Eg. flood because of glacial burst, landslide etc.

Minerals such as coal, copper, etc. are found

Indigenous people depends on its ecosystem for livelihood.
Eg. Bakarwals, Bhotias, etc.

Recent report by a Kathmandu based organisation on Hindukush-Himalayan region has highlighted various changes that are taking place.

Change in critical geographical features

↳ Increasing temperature
⇒ More melted water and constant degradation and deterioration of snow.

↳ Increased formation of glacial lakes.

↳ Pollutants such as dust, aerosol, carbons pollutants have been found
⇒ further strengthening of melting

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Intergovernmental Panel on climate change (IPCC) in 2007 also highlighted that with current increase in temperature, snow in the region ~~might~~ may meet its complete depletion by 2035.

Consequences
- flood in the lower riparian region
- Glacial lake outburst resulting into disasters such as landslides, dislocation of infrastructure, etc.
- Livelihood of people would be impacted.
- Changes in weather and climate system e.g. Monsoon depends on creating of snow of Tibetan Plateau.

way forward

- Reduce climate change → Implement INDCs, Paris climate pledges and strive for more ambitious target
- Promote afforestation in upper region
- Check pollution, → constant monitoring
- Promote sustainable development in the upper regions

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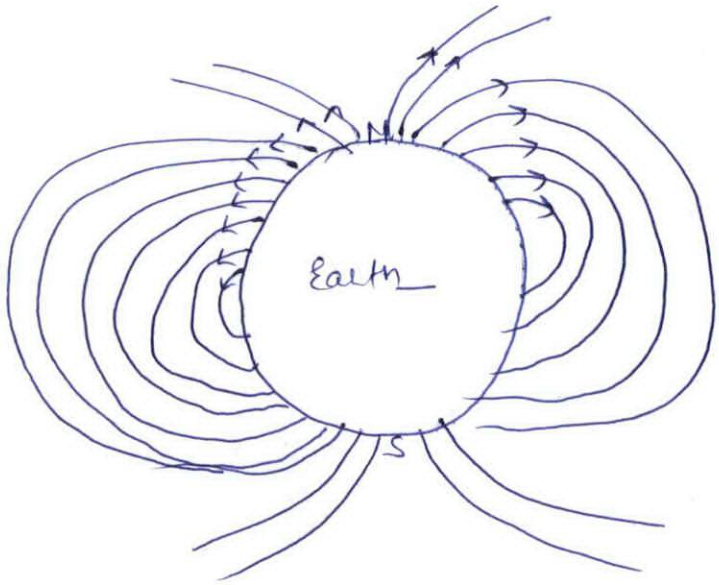
19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth's magnetism refers to North-South magnetic orientation of the earth in its external atmosphere

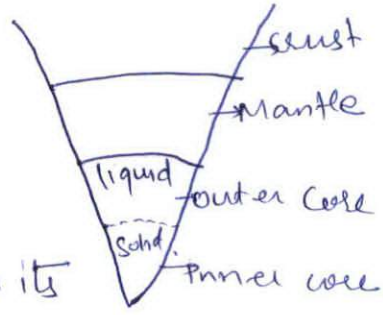


Earth's magnetism

Reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism

↳ Due to temperature and pressure variation, outer core is in liquid state

↳ The liquid consisting of Iron, silica, etc. moves in its zone (outer core) and this movement creates magnetic field in earth's



Earth's internal structure.

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external atmosphere.

Factors behind its variation

- Recently European Satellite Sentinel observed the movement of earth's magnetic pole which is presently located in Canadian Artic.

- Temporal factors and spatial factors

→ Over long period of time (millions years), magnetic fields even reverses its position. It is primarily because of reversal in the movement of liquid in the outer core.

→ Movement of plates, geographic phenomena like volcanoes, earthquake, etc. which tends to alter the structure and distribution of earth's mass.

Eg. Paleomagnetic theory to explain the movement of plates

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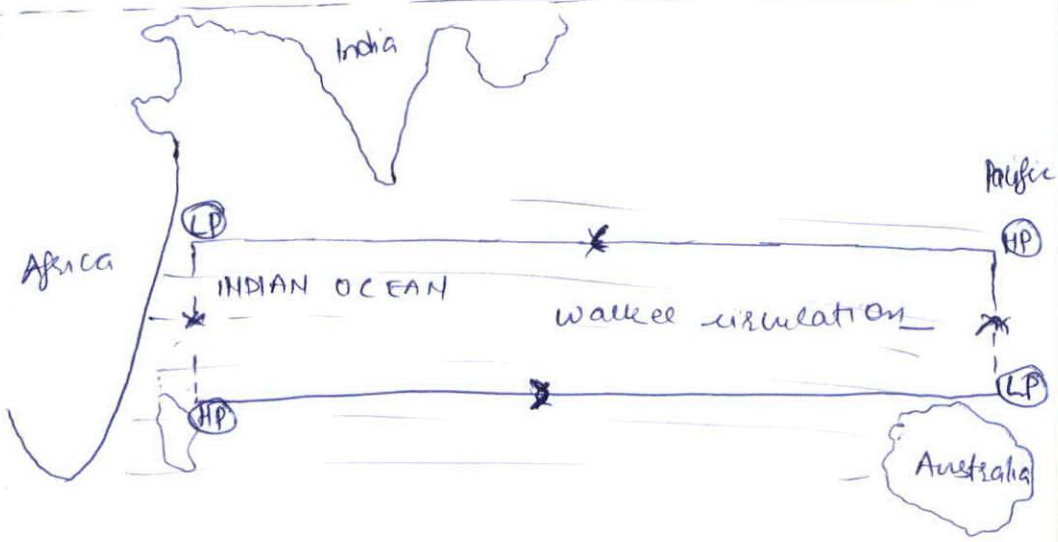
Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon.
(250 words) 15

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Walker circulation is oceanic-atmospheric coupled phenomenon in the Indo-pacific region that affects Indian monsoon.



Walker circulation

- Driving force behind the movement of water in the ocean and wind in the atmosphere is the pressure difference between west Indian ocean and east coast of Australia (which in turn is connected with Peruvian current & its circulation).
- Pressure difference tends to vary on year-to-year bases so does the circulation. This sea saw

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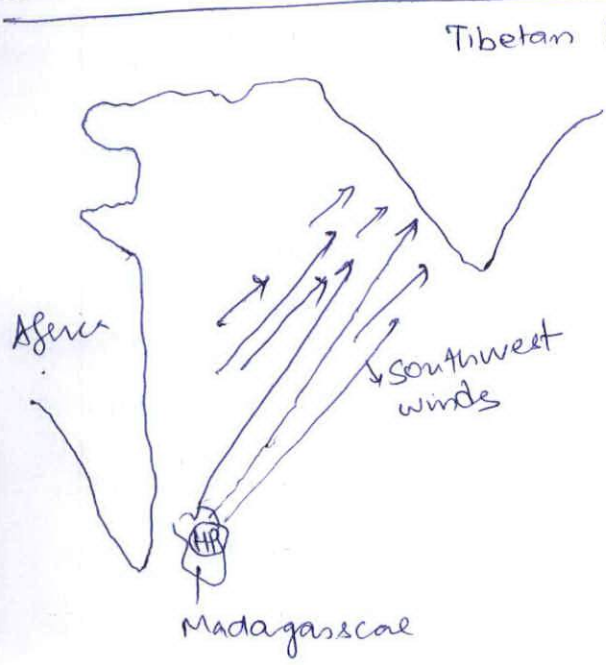
arrangement of pressure difference is walker circulation.

- In normal year, walker circulation tends to augument High pressure near Madagascar thereby strengthening the Indian Monsoon__ (High pressure ⇒ south west monsoons get push).
- If the walker circulation gets weakened (happen during El-Nino years), High pressure is weakened near madagascar thereby weakening the southwest monsoon.

walker circulation and Indian Monsoon



During Normal year of walker circulation
⇒ Adequate monsoon__

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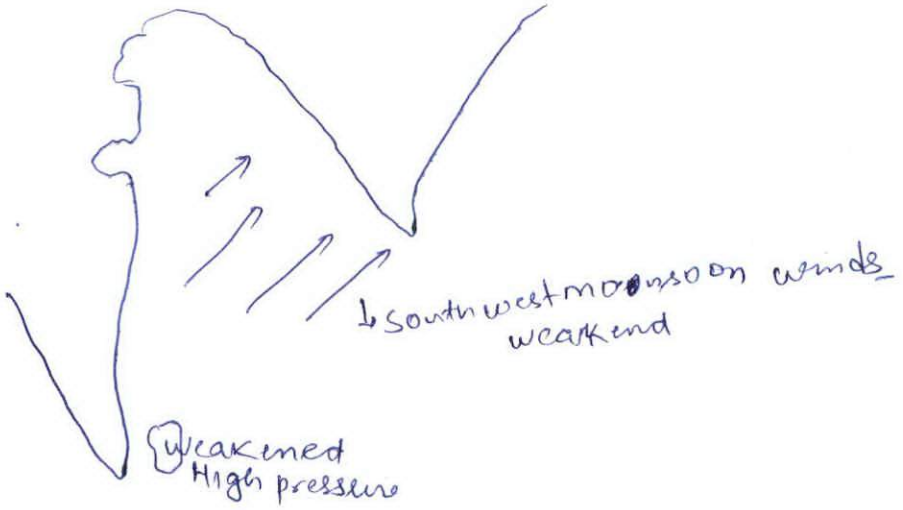

During weakened times
⇒ less rainfall.

Though various factors such as Indian Ocean Dipole, heating of tibetan plateau, Madden Julian Oscillation, Movement of subtropical westerly Jet stream, etc. affect the Indian monsoon apart from walkal circulation.

Recent year variation in walkar circulation has impacted Indian monsoon adversely. The primary factor is known to be climate change. Thus, controlling it is key to ensure stability of atmospheric and oceanic system.

162

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	SUJIT SHANKAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	76172
Center	ORN DELHI	Date	24 August '19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Aayog was formed in 2015 and replaced erstwhile planning commission.

structure

~~Vice~~ • chairperson : PM
- Vice chairperson + Member of NITI Aayog
- Central Ministers (Home, Defence, external affairs, Transport, etc) and to be nominated by PM.
- Chief Ministers of state and UTs + Administrators of UTs.

Functions of NITI Aayog

↳ to prepare plan by aggregating the local plans. e.g. 15yrs vision, 7yrs strategy and 3yrs' action agenda

↳ to work for less privileged and downtrodden eg. ~~Aspirational~~ district programmes,

↳ to promote competition among states e.g. healthy states progressive India

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↳ to promote entrepreneurship
E.g. SETU programmes, Women Entrepreneurship programmes

↳ to promote Innovation
Eg. Atal Innovation Mission

Relevance

- less need of planning as private sector has primary role in the economy
- Need to promote innovation in technologically driven world.
- Need to recognise local variability
  ⇒ No one size fit.
- Promote regional development E.g. North East forum

Issues

→ Need separation from government to be unbiased advisors of state
→ Promotion of private sectors without recognising importance of profit making public sector.

NITI Aayog can be made more independent to inspire confidence among all.

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Fast Track Courts are aimed to provide expeditious justice to people facing higher vulnerability or issues of public importance.

Eg. Fast track court for POSCO.
· Fast track court for criminal cases against MPs.

Need and importance :-

↳ It deals with single issues of importance

↳ All those cases are transferred to it ⇒ reducing burden on judiciary.

↳ Normal courts take time while FTCs through regular hearing and expertise able to deliver justice little faster.

↳ They follow the procedures of normal court ⇒ accused have rights to defend without any disability

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Issues

- Judgements are often challenged at high court and supreme court level
- FTCs therefore become just another layer in justice delivery.
- Efficacy of the court has been in question.
- Issues with respect to manpower, infrastructure, etc.

Way forward

- limit proliferation of FTCs
- Improve capacity of regular courts
- Keep track of performance of FTCs
- Improve quality of judgement at FTC level through better human resource.

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3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Lower judiciary forms the base of Indian judicial system.

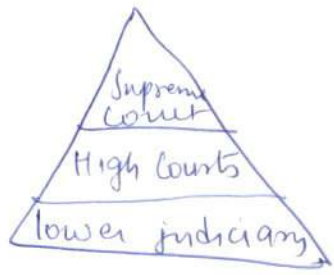

Fig: India's judicial structure

Challenges faced by lower judiciary:—

1) Pendency of cases
↳ over 2 crore

2) Manpower shortage
↳ 5000 less than sanctioned strength.

3) Poor capacity of investigative body i.e police

4) Capacity
- Infrastructure
  - Court room
  - Auxiliary infrastructure
- Support staff.

5) Quality of human resource because of low pay and limited promotion avenues.

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Measures

- Fill the manpower shortage
- Improve infrastructure
  - Digital infrastructure for case management
- Employ court manager to organise the cases and issues in proper manner
- Empower police through independence and infrastructure
- Explore All India Judicial Commission

Functioning lower judiciary would reducing burden on higher level court.

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Post-legislative scrutiny presently occurs through

→ informal process like social media, media comments

→ Departmental and official channels

→ Adhoc Question Hour, etc

→ Scrutiny by Parliamentary Standing Committee

Need to formalise post-legislative scrutiny

↳ to remove redundant laws to enhance ease of doing business.

↳ to improve effectiveness of laws in the of loophole

↳ to incorporate suggestions of stakeholder

↳ to ensure legislative coordination and reduce (Prevent) multiple legislation on single issue

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Regular monitoring
⇓
Pressure on executive to implement the law.

↳ Regular discussion
⇓
Increase awareness among people.

↳ Enhanced executive accountability

↳ Reduced cost of law enforcement because of less number and clear clauses.

Way forward

→ Institutionalise through establishment of independent office as parliament on lines of US congress.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence can form the backbone of e-governance in the light of emerging technologies, resource constraints and need to effectively deliver public service.

Potential

→ Identification of beneficiaries of government programmes based on multiple indicators.

→ Reduced leakage by eliminating undeserved beneficiary.

→ Targeted approach of schemes

→ Income tax collection – by collaborating data of individual from multiple source

→ Automatic tax notice based on discrepancy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Automatic invoice for violation of traffic rules.

↳ Enhance decision making capacity in policy formulation, policy implementation

Issues

→ low technology uses in government
→ fragmented data collection
→ Constraints in inhouse technology development
→ fear of surveillance
→ low literacy of population

Way forward

→ NITI Aayog programmes on AI
→ Projects INSIGHTS by CBDT, implementation of automated tax notice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public Grievance redressal mechanisms helps both government and citizens. Citizens able to get their issues redressed while government got to know about loopholes and issues in their system.

Various reforms :-

→ Adoption of citizens charter
→ CPGRAMS
→ PRAGAT platforms.
→ Department of Public grievance redressal.

Issues

- No independent Grievance redressal cell in departments
- Adhoc cells that often dont work
- lack of training to government employee
- Attitudinal issues of employee

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Citizens' awareness

↳ Lack of organised mechanism to get grievance redressed

↳ No legislative backing

Way forward

- Train government employee
- Set up special cell and made them accountable
- Enact Public Service Bill
  - Grievance Redressal office
  - Penalty for not redressing
  - organised local to central institutions
- Enhance adoption and implementation of citizens' charter based on Sevottam model

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Factors contribute to trafficking

1. Economic
   - Poverty
   - Debt
   - Bondage
   - Destitution.
2. Social
   - lack education
   - Health
   - skill
3. Political
   - weak institution to enforce laws
   - weak governance to deliver scheme
   - corruption
4. Disaster
   - Vulnerability to security
   - Desparation
   - family and economic upheaval.
5. Organised Crime
   - Network of criminals
   - Participation of law enforcement agencies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps taken :-

→ Anti - trafficking Bill - Holistically deals with all aspect of trafficking

→ Schemes - UJJWALA for prevention, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation.

→ Bonded labour (Abolition) Act

→ MoUs with neighbouring countries

→ Border fencing and enhanced enforcement.

→ Child labour (Prohibition) Act

→ Anti - trafficking Bureau in Ministry of Home Affairs

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector - Borne Diseases are those that are spread via water, mosquito, food, etc.

factors for rise

↳ High population level ⇒ Enhanced and increasing chance of contact

↳ Environmental factors → ↑ temperature ⇓ Promote pest growth

↳ Globalisation, Urbanisation.

↳ Increasing pollution level.

↳ low surveillance capacity

↳ Slum areas' proliferation ⇒ Issues of access to quality drinking water.

↳ Cultural issues of food intake from unhygiene sources.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Measures

↳ Enhanced surveillance of causative factors

↳ Enforce food laws on food outlets

↳ Increase capacity of local body

to manage drainage infrastructure

to provide clean drinking water

↳ Promote primary health centres
Eg. Mohalla clinic

↳ Check pollution
↳ promote public transport

↳ Increase awareness among people about do's and don'ts

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Indonesia's relationship was languishing because of number of factors — different economic system, difference over Pakistan, etc.

Evolving regional strategic realities

→ China's hegemonic presence in Indian Ocean region

→ China's economic power and military power
⇒ Detrimental to both the countries

→ So, to develop counter against it requires collaboration

→ Enhanced collaboration with ASEAN, Deepening of one relationship with US, Asean Counteries, etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

⇒ Promoted the relationship between India and Indonesia in recent times

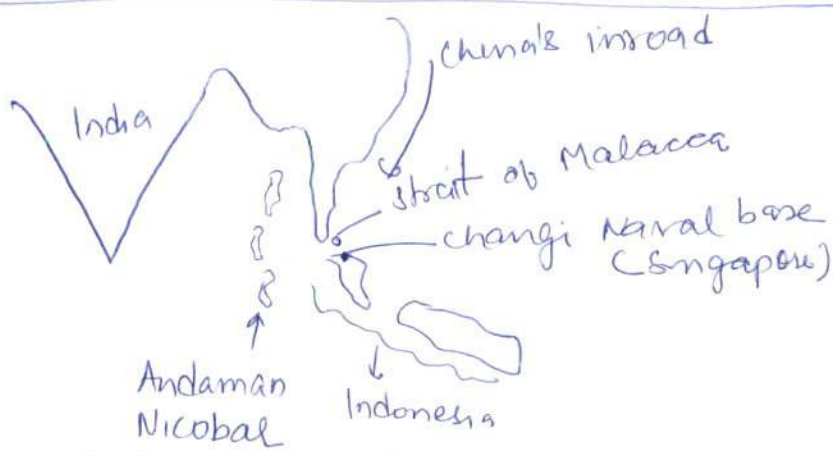


Fig: India - Indonesia

Cooperation between two countries

→ Corpat : military exchanges
→ Sabang port of Indonesia - for economic and refueling purpose
→ Political interaction: visit by Indonesian President
→ Member and collaboration at the level of IOR Association, Asean, East Africa Summit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India-Nepal ties are marked by Kith-kin relation and guided by Indo-Nepal Friendship treaty

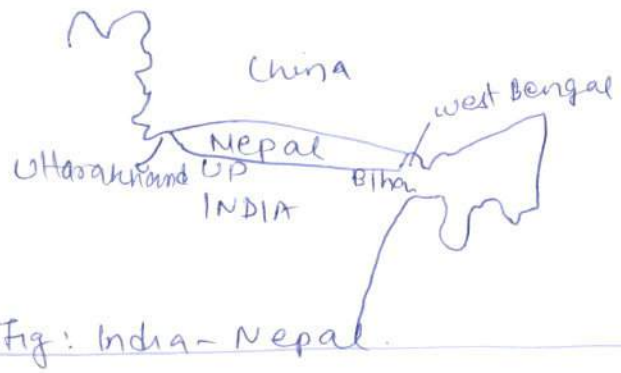


Fig: India-Nepal

Several attempts

→ Political dialogue: visit by Indian PM and Nepal PM to Nepal and India respectively

→ Constitution of Eminent Panel Group to discuss issues

→ India's economic cooperation
↳ over $1 billion dollar for Nepal's construction
↳ Hydroelectricity project
↳ Railway line from Raxual

→ Promotion of tourism
Eg. Ayodhaya to Janakpur

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Cooperation in field of agriculture
- providing extension support
- Irrigation.

↳ Abandonment of Madeshi issue.

Various barriers

→ Tilt of ruling coalition towards China
→ Military exchanges.
→ Connectivity project with china
→ Border issues: lack of clarity
→ Indo-Nepal treaty issues
→ India's attitude towards Nepal has been detrimental to our interest
→ Implementational issue as hydroelectricity.

Way forward

→ Need to build trust
→ foundation of people-people ties need to be strengthened.
→ Sensitisation about chinese project with regard to debt trap.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

Pressure groups and interest groups are organised way of putting their collective interest/likes/concerns before public/government to influence government decision making making

Pressure groups	Interest groups
It can be cause based, interest based, etc.	It generally aims to improve material well being of group.
Example – FICCI, CII, Association of Democratic Reforms, etc.	Example – Confederation of Indian Industry, caste organisations
It may seek well being of all people	Narrow interest based
Mobilisation: Sectoral E.g. environmental issue	Mobilisation: Identity based eg. caste, religions
Relatively less influence of sectoral based mobilisation	Able to influence government

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ways to influence government

↳ funding to political parties or candidate
↳ Election support
↳ Public mobilisation through mass media to build pressure on government
↳ Information and Research based
↳ During interaction through Persuasion
↳ through media

Influence government decision and policy making

↳ Due to social media mobilisation, government reaffirmed support for net neutrality.

↳ Through dialogue and consultation
e.g. • CII, FICCI are regularly consulated
• CSR – Criminal offence converted to civil offence due to industry group pressure.

↳ Information based
e.g. RTI Act ↔ Mazdoor Kisan Shakti sangathan.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Expose of beneficiary roll of PDS by jugmg of NGO Parivartan led to digitisation.

↳ Students groups NSUI, ABVP influence their linked political party.

↳ caste agitation – Marathas, Patidar, Jat, etc through direct action influenced and forced government to provide them reservation

↳ Secular interests such Environment, Education, etc. are also gaining strength.

Pressure groups are crucial part of democratic polity provided they adopt transparent, fair and legitimate process to influence government decisions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Local government was established through 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Act with aim

- to establish grassroot democracy
- encourage people's participation
- to enhance effectiveness of governance
- to empower women.

Issues faced

1. Funds
   - most funds are tied in nature
   - lack of willingness to charge user fees.
   - lack of devolution of tax powers by state government
   - No regular formation and implementation of state finance Commission recommendations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Functions

- Schedule XI and XII of the Constitution provides for list of activities that can be undertaken by local government.
- These functions have not been devolved.
- Bureaucratic and upper level interference in local government
- lack of clarity on function + emergence of various parastatals

3. Functionaries

- lack of human resources to carry out work.

Along with these, no independent election for mayor, issues of capacity, etc. constrains local government

Measures

1. Empower the elected leaders
   - Mayor in urban area
   - Reduce the overlaching power of Commissioner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Devolve fund, functions as per the constitutional mandate and spirit.

3. New cadre of local government.
   - Recruitment
   - Training

4. Capacity Building — Infrastructure
   - Building
   - Equipments

5. Train local leaders particularly women.

Initiative by government

- Panchayati Raj Devolution Index
- Capacity building programme for elected women by Ministry of women and child
- Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan
  - holistic capacity building programme
- formulation of programmes so as to encourage their participation
  - Eg- Aspirational District program
  - National Nutrition Mission.

Implementing above suggestions and schemes can empower the local governance to effectively deliver service.

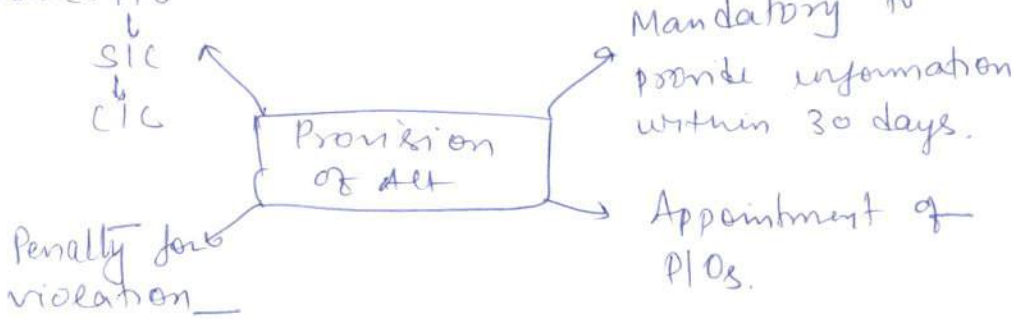
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information Act, 2005 is aimed to usher in era of transparency and accountability

structure: PIO → SIC → CIC



Recent Amendments

↳ central government can decide the term, condition of services, salary, etc. of both central and state Information Commissioners

The purpose of amendment as per government:

→ to correct the anomaly of equal rank/status of CIC with chief Election Commissioner (CEC)

→ Since CEC is constitutional body while CIC is statutory body

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Therefore, amendment corrects the procedural and established precedent.

However, it undermines the Act in following way:—

1) It is against federalism to decide on state Information Commissioner with respect to term, service conditions, etc.

2) It weaken the institution of Central Information Commissioner as it has to constantly depends on Centre to keep their job.

3) Stability in tenure, service conditions, etc are facet of independent institutions.

4) Argument of devaluing the position of CIC is not correct because of importance of Right to Information in order to bring transparency in governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) It may promote opaqueness in governance and citizens' power to hold government accountable will weaken.

Way forward

- There is need of serious dialogue over issue
- Restoring the previous position would help to protect the strength of legislation of RTI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation is a process of reorganisation of electoral constituency based on population.

Delimitation Exercise

- State level
  - Number of states' seat is fixed
  - only inner constituency reorganisation.
  - E.g. Delimitation in 2001
- National level
  - Inter state seats goes up or down
  - E.g. Delimitation in 1971

Article 81 and Article 82 lays down the principle of delimitation.

Delimitation Act of Parliament

- forms the basis of delimitation commission → Recommendation to be accepted by parliament → Ratification in Parliament → New electoral constituency defined
- Decides the issues and parameters

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Currently, there is freeze on national delimitation and that is upto 2026-50, next delimitation may be carried out 2031.

Issues

1. Freeze on delimitation

Reasons:

1. To control the population
2. To encourage measures against population growth.
3. To avoid penalising performing states and to incentivise worst performing states

2. But population growth is due to absence of education and health services.

3. Issue with freeze

- Political equality is affected
  - large constituency
  - small constituency.
- Deprived community is made more deprived.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- Leaders who run for office have unequal opportunity in terms of expenses and campaign days.

4. Politically sensitive issue
   - ↳ Southern states may incite violence, protest, etc
   - ↳ Inter-regional conflicts.

way forward

↳ Delimitation exercise should be carried out after dialogue and by building trust.

↳ Southern states having reaped the benefits (political, economic) needs to relinquish their power peacefully.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Self Help Groups is collective of women having similar socio-economic backgrounds and needs. SHGs helps in pulling up the resources and reap the benefit of scale.

SHGs

Rural development

- financial Inclusion
- Access to credit
- livelihood opportunity
- Access to skill and support
- Access to utilise local resources and to market the product
- Economic empowerment as well as social empowerment of less privileged women.
- Help in improving children's health and education
- Prevent exploitation due to enhanced access of information.

Women Empowerment

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Constraints faced by SHGs

1. Financial
   - Credit availability as an issue
   - Banks are not empathetic and understanding to their demand.

2. Skill and education
   - Lack skill to market their product
   - Lack of information about Government's initiatives

3. Socio-cultural
   - Patriarchy.
   - Double burden.
   - Purdah system
   - lack of resources.

4. Market Access
   - Difficult to go to urban areas.
   - transportation and safety issues

5. Patronising attitude
   - seen SHGs as vehicle of financial exclusion rather than entrepreneurship.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way forward

1. Enhance credit availability
   - 1 lakh rupees loan under MUDRA to one member of SHG. [Budget 2019-20]
   - Interest subvention scheme in all districts
   - Enhanced allocation to NRLM

2. Strengthen Institutions to support SHG
   - Community Resource person
   - Community Project development
   - Market facilitation

3. Bring social attitude change towards women by highlighting successful women entrepreneurs.

4. Provide digital skill to reap the benefit of new technologies and e-commerce.

SHGs can be truly a vehicle of social, economic and cultural empowerment of women.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Swachh Bharat Mission aims to
- eliminate open defecation
- solid and liquid waste management
- Community infrastructure
- Behavioral change.

- Around 9.5 crore toilets have been built in the last five years.
- Along with rigorous behavioral change campaign.
- Impact on clean India
  - ↳ Enhanced toilet access [over 80% of people]
  - ↳ As per National Rural Sanitation Survey, 93% people usages toilet among those who have it
  - ↳ As per government records, 5,60,000 villages are open defecation free.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues that needs to be addressed for clean India :-

↳ Access to Electricity : so as to increase pump uses [thereby tap uses]

↳ Access to water : Piped water so as to protect ground water.

↳ Solid wastage management
- segregation at source
- local bio-treatment and transportation
- Proper treatment of non-biodegradable → waste to Energy plants

↳ Liquid waste management

↳ Enhanced awareness about various hygiene practices such as WASH

↳ Sustaining the current achievements

↳ Promotion of community and public infrastructure of both toilet and waste collection

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ Promotion of Greenery to check CO_2 pollution

↳ Promotion of public transportation + clean energy transportation.

↳ Enforcement of various regulations w.r.t. plastics, Bio waste, Demolition waste, etc

Government's initiative

↳ Expansion of SBA to emphasise on solid waste

↳ Afforestation programmes

↳ Promotion of metro, BRTS, Electrical Vehicles, move from BS-IV to BS-VI, etc.

↳ pledge to eliminate single use plastics

As economic survey 2018-19 recommended that we now need to move from Swachh Bharat to Sunder Bharat and thus needs to act holistically.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mission Indradhanush aims to promote immunisation coverage that currently stands at 88%. It consists of Vaccine prescriptions of 12 diseases such as Tuberculosis, diptheria, measles, etc

Salient features :

→ 12 diseases covered
→ Implemented through structured mechanism and local cadres of ASHA
→ Cover all districts
→ Intensive progeam in lagging districts through Intensified Mission Indradhanush.
→ Aims to enhance coverage to 100%.

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Challenges

1. Geographical unaccessibility of difficult terrains

2. Logistical challenges like cold storage

3. Demand - supply issues

4. Cultural issues — misinformation campaign

5. Regular interval immunisation due to mobility

Measures

→ Implementation of electronic — vaccine Intelligence Network to check issue of demand - supply mismatch.

→ Provide cold storage van to transport vaccine.

→ Enhanced and sustained the success of Intensified Mission Indradhanush

→ Collaborate with community and religious leaders to dispel the misconceptions

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↳ Provide unique identifier to child/mother and trace them to ensure regular interval immunisation by reminder through sms.

In order to realise the potential, protection against preventable disease as basic necessity and therefore, need to be pushed expeditiously.

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18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

India's formally trained workforce is just around 5%, far behind South Korea and Germany. As per Higher education survey, only 47% of graduates are employable.

Importance of skill

↳ Enable to get better paid jobs

↳ Help attract business.

↳ Traditional jobs are being destructed due to automation
⇓
Need to learn new skill

↳ India's demographic bulge
↳ 65% of population below 35 years
↳ to reap the dividended, we need to skill them.

↳ Enhanced skill ⇒ employability abroad.

↳ Modern economy is skill based
⇒ so skill is not an option but necessity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

↳ As the economy is moving away from agricultural to service based and manufacturing based ⇒ thus require skill.

Skill India Mission

↳ aims to train 400 million workforce by 2022

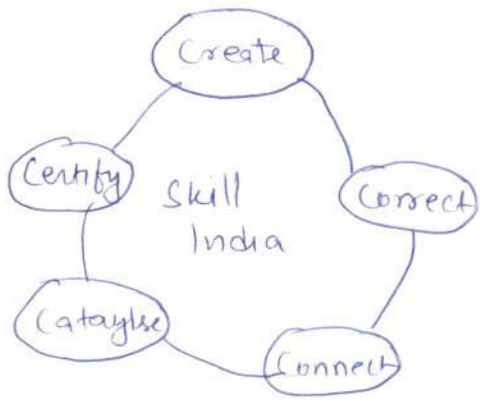

Fig:- Pillars of skill India

Success

1. Establishment of Institution

- National skill Development Agency → public-private patnership
- Sector skill Council → to recommend jobs' skill
- Direct General of Training

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2. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship policy.

3. 40 lakhs people trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana.

4. Modernization of ITI and formation of accreditation body.

5. Global skill Parks, Indian Institute of skills.

Issues

- quality of training
- Issue of jobs creation
- Regulation → to prevent bogus training institution
- Need to provide durable skill.
- Meagre apprenticeship governments' contribution

Way forward

Issues raised needs to be addressed to reap the benefit of demographic dividend.

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19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Indo-Pacific is a geo-political, geo-economic and geo-strategic construct that has gained currency in the recent years.

Reasons behind dedicated Indo-Pacific division

↳ India interest
- comprehensive and holistic outlook of the region
- coordinated policy formulation and action
- to protect India's interest in rising interest of other countries.

↳ formation of Quad (Australia, India, Japan and US) grouping.

↳ US changes its Naval Command name from Asia-Pacific to Indo Pacific.

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↳ Japan's policy is also towards looking Indo-pacific as an unified geography.

↳ ASEAN has also deliberated on the Indo-pacific issue

↳ Enhanced chinese activities in the region and causing concern
- → challenging India's hegemony in Indian Ocean region
- → its increasing influence in one neighbour

↳ China's action in South China Sea — a major trade route

In these backgrounds, Indo-pacific division has been created.

Challenges

↳ competition among countries for new market and raw material as well as influence
- Enhanced chance of friction among countries

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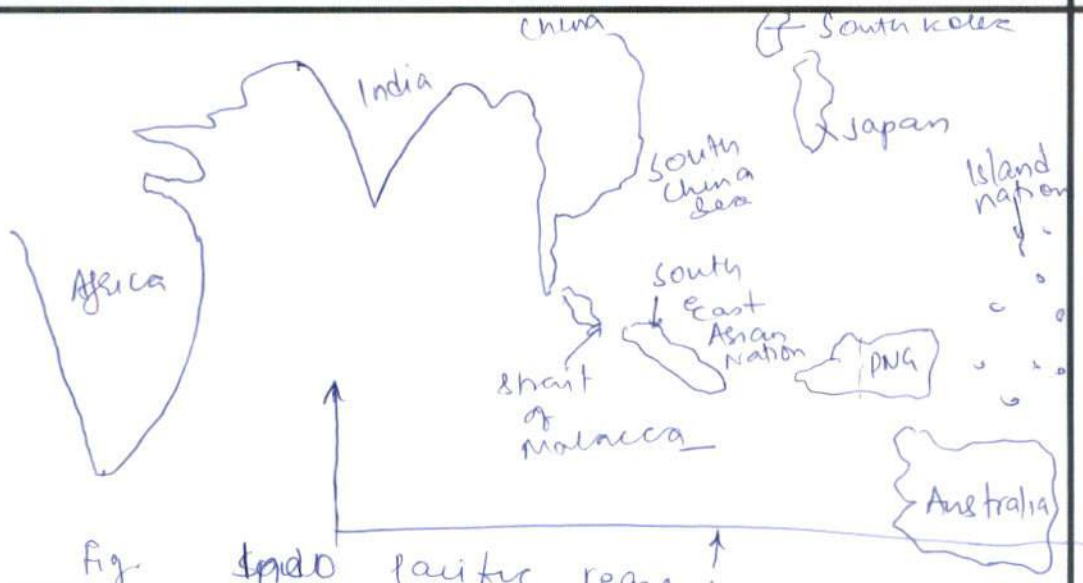

fig. Indo pacific regions

2. India's naval capacity
   - manpower
   - technology

   to project its power.

3. financial and resource constraints vis-a-vis china.

4. Need to maintain peaceful relation with china to form an economic growth, and at same time challenging it through collaboration with other countries.

India's position on Indo-pacific was well laid by Prime Minister in his speech at Shangri La Dialogue and that needs to be followed for regional cooperation and peace.

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20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

- Shanghai cooperation organisation is a regional politico-military organisation consists of
  - India
  - Russia
  - Kyrgystan
  - Pakistan
  - Katakhastan
  - Uzebekistan
  - China
  - Tajikistan
- what are the goals to be achieved ~~said~~ to be successful :-
  - ↳ counter terrorism, extremism and radicalisation.
  - ↳ Successfully protecting Afghanistan
  - ↳ to maintain terror free environment
  - ↳ to cooperate in each others' rise
  - ↳ to support each other where interests don't directly collide

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Issues

↳ Bilateral issues

- India – Pakistan
  - ↳ Pakistan's use of terror as instrument of state policy
  - ↳ causing regional disability e.g. Afghanistan
- India – China
  - ↳ Boundary issue
  - ↳ Difference in geopolitical outlook
  - ↳ Pakistan-China nexus

↳ Geopolitical issues

- India and China are vying for geopolitical influence around the world.
- India and Pakistan have opposite view on Afghanistan.
- China and Russia may have difference over influence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of SCO to enhance interest in Eurasia

1) Political interaction among leaders through annual summit meeting of SCO

2) SCO may provide leeway and impetus for regional connectivity such as INSTC, Asabagnat agreement

3) Strategic cooperation in countering China

4) Security cooperation to counter radicalisation, extremism, terrorism via ~~Anti~~ Regional Anti Terrorism structure.

5) Enhanced interactions at various level — political, military, people to people, etc. would be beneficial.

Recent initiatives such as talk on FTA with Eurasian region, India-Central Asia dialogue, etc. are direct product of our participation in SCO.